

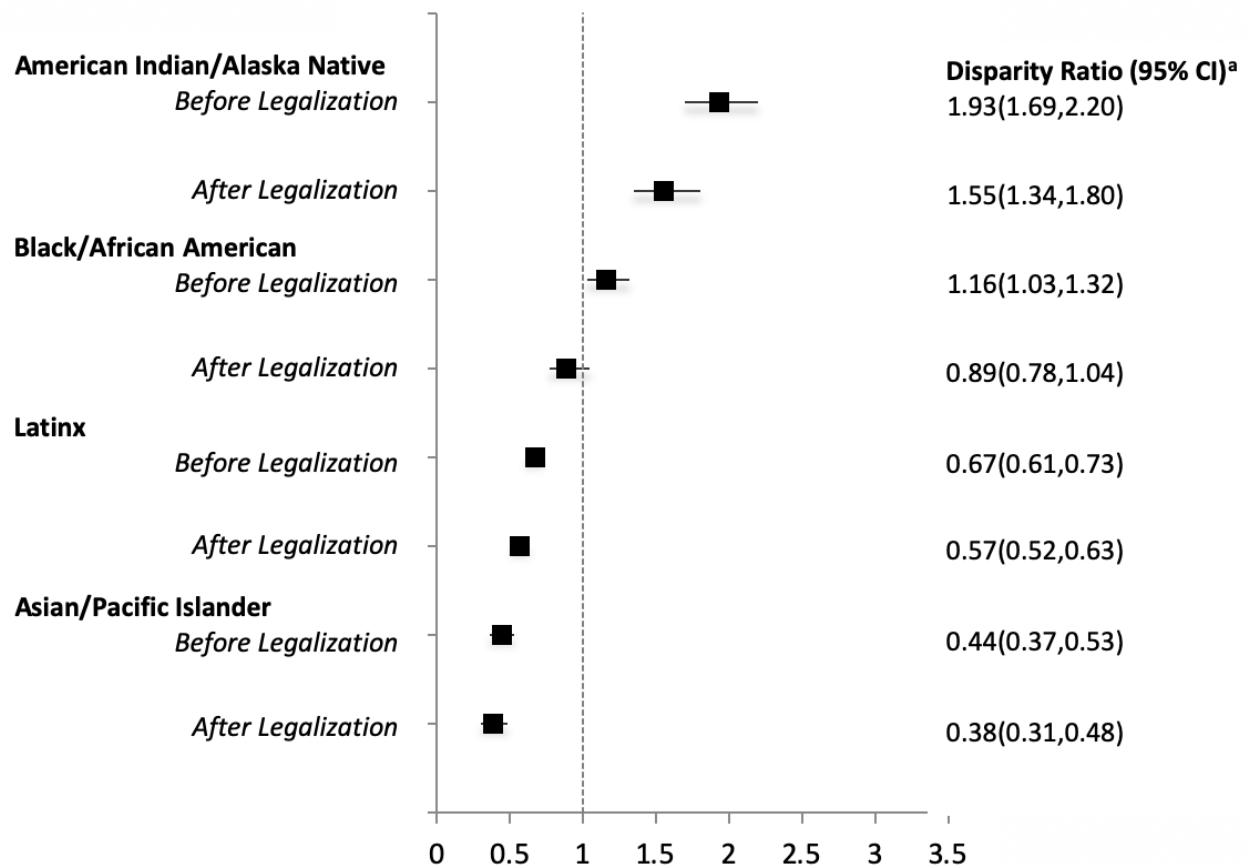
**Appendix**  
**Implications of Cannabis Legalization on Juvenile Justice Outcomes and Racial Disparities**  
**Firth et al.**

**Appendix Table 1.** Study Eligibility

<b>Study eligibility criteria</b>	<b>Sample size</b>
All cannabis-related allegations that occurred between January 2012–September 2018	20,180
Allegations reported from Oregon law enforcement agencies (federal, tribal, and out of state jurisdictions were excluded)	20,150
Youth had complete demographic information (age, race/ethnicity, and sex)	18,826
Youth was aged 10–17 years at the time of the crime	18,779

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**Appendix Figure 1. Rate ratios among comparing each racial/ethnic group to white youth reporting cannabis use for juvenile cannabis allegations pre/post adult legalization of cannabis.**



<sup>a</sup>The negative binomial models included an offset for age, gender, and race/ethnicity-specific annual population estimates for youth reporting cannabis use. The model was adjusted for age, gender, and month that crime was committed. White youth were used as the referent category. From linear contrasts, the disparity ratio significantly reduced for American Indian/Alaska Natives ( $p$ -value: 0.030), black/African Americans ( $p$ -value: 0.009) and Latinx ( $p$ -value: 0.025), but not for Asian/Pacific Islanders ( $p$ -value:0.357).

## **APPENDIX TEXT**

### **Juvenile Cannabis Allegations by Crime Type**

The majority of allegations were for possession of small amounts (<1 ounce) of cannabis. Prior to legalization 88% of allegations (9,190/10,488) were for possession, increasing to 92% of allegations after legalization (7,621/8,290;  $p$ -value: <0.05). Remaining allegation types included more severe crimes like cannabis delivery and manufacturing.

### **Model Results: Racial and Ethnic Disparities Among Youth Who Reported Cannabis Use**

Before legalization, cannabis-using black youth were 16% more likely to receive a cannabis allegation than white youth (RR=1.16, 95% CI=1.03, 1.32). After legalization the disparity was no longer significantly different relative to white (RR=0.89, 95% CI=0.78, 1.04). For AI/AN youth reporting cannabis use, the risk of receiving an allegation prior to legalization was almost twice that of white youth (RR=1.93, 95% CI=1.69, 2.20) and this disparity significantly reduced after legalization ( $p$ -value: 0.030), but allegation rates remained significantly greater than that of white youth (RR=1.55, 95% CI=1.34, 1.80). Allegation rates among Latinx and Asian/Pacific Islander youth reporting cannabis use were less than white youth both pre- and post-legalization, and relative differences were not significantly changed (Appendix Figure 1).